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In the Fire of the Heart, by RALPH WALDO TRINE. McClure, Phillips & Co. New York, 1906. pp. 336.

This book seems to be written in the author's best style and tells us how time deals with nations, describes governments, great place movements, public utilities, labor, the agencies for attaining the greatest good, and finally the best chapter of all, the life of the higher ideals and power.

Das Wesen des Menschlichen Seelen- und Geisteslebens, als Grundriss einer Philosophie des Denkens, von BERTHOLD KERN. Hirschwald, Berlin, 1907. pp. 434.

This physician develops a somewhat unique system of philosophy in eight chapters which discuss the following topics. The problem of the soul and the methods of studying it; the foundation and the essence of knowledge; the life of the will; the identity of the soul and body; logical thought and knowledge; noetic thought, life and development; the unity of the psycho-spiritual processes of sensation, feeling, will and thought; spiritual freedom and ethics.

Der Mechanismus des Denkens, von HENDRICK DE VRIES. Mit 5 Textabbildungen. Hager, 1907. pp. 64.

After twenty years of careful study and reflection, the writer reached the conclusion that the essence of thought can be understood, and the old idea that we never can know what it is, is all wrong. Beginning with memory, the writer gives us a diagram of how he conceives it to have been represented in the mechanism of the optic lobes. He then describes the nature of the simple and the complex idea and then comes to the will, the processes of which he represents in a very complex and yet intelligible series of diagrams. Consciousness is evolved from speech and his theory on this topic is expanded into great complexity, taking its point of departure from the current schematism concerning aphasia. In the supplement, he discusses the centre of the first and second optic word image. Whatever else may be said of his conclusions, a few of them are certainly most stimulating, original and ingenious. Of course, in presenting such views, the writer goes far beyond the standpoint to which he is logically compelled by facts.

Social and Ethical Interpretations in Mental Development, a study of social psychology. By JAMES MARK BALDWIN. 4th ed. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1906. pp. 606.

This fourth edition is not materially altered, the changes being chiefly additions of literary references and notes. The third edition brought the work into practically its final shape. The author's genetic logic is closely related to this book in that it seeks to trace the meaning of consciousness. The result is summed up in the phrase "the individual is a social outcome in a social unit and knowledge is common property and not a private possession." This thesis to the author's mind destroys the epistemological atomism and subjectivism of individualistic theories of knowledge making personal logical thought an outcome and not a unit, just as the first of these truths destroys individualistic theories of state and society.

Growth and Education, by JOHN MASON TYLER. Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston, 1907. pp. 294.

The author has collected here much matter concerning the growth of different organs and systems which are scattered through medical journals or are published in separate monographs. He assumes growth to be more important than learning. Balance of organs is